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OCTOBER

Jacksonville Republican.

Vol. 10.—No. 44.

JACKSONVILLE, ALA., WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER, 28, 1846.

Whole No. 514

EDITED, PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY
J. F. GRANT.

At \$3.50 in advance, or \$5.00 at the end of the year. No subscription received for less than one year, unless paid in advance, and no subscription discontinued until all arrears are paid, unless at the option of the editor. A failure to give notice at the end of the year of a wish to discontinue, will be considered an engagement for the next year.

Terms of Advertising.

Advertisements of 12 lines or less \$1.00 for the first insertion, and 50 cents for each continuance. Over 12 lines counted as two squares, over 24 as three, &c. Irregular insertions charged one dollar per square for each insertion.

All personal advertisements and communications charged double the foregoing rates. Job work and advertising must be paid for in advance, and interest will be invariably charged upon all accounts from the time they are due until paid.

Advertisements handed in without directions as to the number of insertions, will be published until forbidden and charged accordingly. Additional discount will be made on advertisements inserted for six or twelve months.

For announcing candidates \$3.00, invariably in advance. For inserting circulars, &c., of candidates, 50 cents per square.

POSTAGE MUST BE PAID on all letters addressed Editor on business.



POETRY.

Friends are all around us.

Friends are all around us;
Even the little child.
Loves the stranger whom he met
Who looked on him and smiled,
Friends are all around us,
If as friends we greet
Those whom in our journeying
On life's worn way we meet.

Friends are all around us—
By a kindly word,
By a look of sympathy
The heart's depths are stirred.
Do not all our footsteps
To the same home tend?
Why should not each one of us
Be to each a friend?

Does the pure dew glistening
On the fair wild rose,
Shun the dark unlovely weed
Which beside it grows?
Does the sunbeam, shining
On the stately daisy,
Lose its lustre when it rests
On the peasant's home?

If one heart grows lighter
By one word made glad—
If one heart grows sadder
By one word made sad—
If one heart grows wiser
By one word made true—
Is it vain for us to speak?
Vain for us to smile?

One word kindly spoken,
Simple though it be,
Is often sweeter music
In the hour of agony—
One look, kindly given,
When the lips move not,
May be treasured in the heart,
Never to be forgot.

There's an "open sesame"
To each human heart,
At whose magic sound, at once
Freely thrown apart,
Are the close barred portals
Of its deepest cell;
Bidding us in friendship's name
Enter in and dwell.

Friends are all around us;
There's a gentle tone,
Where'er we wander
Answering to our own.
Do not all our footsteps
To the same home tend?
Why should not each one of us
Be to each a friend.

From the New York Sunday Mercury.
SHORT PATENT SERMONS.—My Friends.
Always have something to do—keep busy either at work or at play—maintain cheerful dispositions and you will find ours as good a world as ever grew people and potatoes. Lazy folks are the ones that find fault with the world; they lie and lounge about till they get dusty, and rusty, and consequently crusty.

My hearers—the world wasn't made in a day, nor was it made yesterday; it was made a long time ago, and great pains were taken in the building of it—so much so that you can't better it; and you might as well cease your grumbling now, before you are pushed out of it, perchance into a worse one. Listen to me when you find yourself inclined to fret at the world, scold at your spouse, kick the dog, tread on the cat's tail, cuff the children, and find fault with everything, you may just consider that something is wrong under your own jackets, that all you want is to take a good dose of the pills of contentment upon going to bed, and you will wake up in the morning with a light heart, and look out upon about as pleasant a world as ever hope, fancy or imagination set eyes upon. Yes,

Then were the world a pleasant world,
And pleasant folks were in it;
The day would pass most pleasantly
To those who thus begin it;
And all the needless grievances
Brought on by borrowed troubles,
Would prove, as certainly they are,
A mass of empty bubbles.

VALUE OF NEW MEXICO.—The following Letter, from an officer in the Santa Fe army, will give the public some idea of the value of the province recently annexed, by proclamation, to the United States. It may be proper to add that the paper from which it is copied is a devoted friend of the Administration.

Correspondence of the St. Louis Union.

SANTA FE, August 22, 1846.

"We arrived here on the 18th inst., and took possession without resistance. We are all doing well; we have had three or four days' rest, and are beginning to want something to do. On Monday next we will commence the erection of a fort at this place; a beautiful selection has been made, and I have no doubt one will be constructed that will astonish the natives. I confess I do not see the importance of this fortification. In my opinion the whole country, from the Crossing of the Arkansas to this place, is not worth what it has cost the Government to march the troops here. No man who has not visited this region can form any idea of the character of the country. Never has a nation been so completely humbled, and about any thing as the United States have been about this province. I am candidly of the opinion that General Kearney would do his country much service by abandoning the expedition and returning to the United States. I am fully persuaded that if the President and Congress knew as much about the state of things here as we do, no effort would have been made to acquire it. I have discovered that every man we have met or seen since we left the States has exaggerated the accounts of this country. It appears that there is something in the atmosphere that creates a propensity to lie. I would therefore advise you to pay no attention to what you may learn from those who have visited this city or the mountains."

MEXICO.—A writer in the New York Telegraph, who signs himself "M," furnishes the following leaf in the history of Aaron Burr, which we now peruse for the first time. It will be read with interest.

Every information that can be obtained in regard to Mexico at the present time, is desirable, and anxiously sought for and published. The department of State at Washington, if the files are examined, are in possession of a great deal of information in regard to Mexico, which might be useful at this time.

Under the impression that in consequence of the rapid and constant changes of clerks and officers in the department, which have taken place, the present clerks may not know of the existence of the papers to which I refer, I beg leave to refresh their memories by a long the following circumstances:

After the arrangement, trial and acquittal of Colonel Burr, it is well known that gentleman went to France. That, long prior to his going, he had very assiduously searched for and obtained all kinds of information that was deemed useful or necessary to a successful invasion of Mexico, which he had long contemplated.

These papers and documents he took with him to France. Whilst at Paris Col. Burr requested an interview with Bonaparte, proposing an invasion of Mexico, and offering to take a command in the proposed expedition. Bonaparte declined a personal interview; but, through the Secretary of War, Col. B. was introduced the Emperor would receive any written communication he was disposed to make. After some deliberation, and a delay of three months, Col. B. sent in a proposition, accompanied by a voluminous memoir, detailing all the advantages to be derived by an invasion of Mexico. This memoir contained an accurate description of its geographical position, military resources—its roads, rivers, mountains, defiles, and points suitable for defence. The mode and directions in which it was to be attacked—the routes to be avoided—the places proper to secure and fortify—the resources for sustaining the army—the use that might be made of the mines—their relative position, production, and every other matter useful and necessary to be known and understood by an invading General.

After this "memoir," a proposition was received. The Government of France deliberated upon it, and referred it to a "Council of War." In the meantime, Gen. Armstrong, our Minister, then resident at Paris, by some means "got wind" of what was going on, and had acted enough to acquire a thorough knowledge of Col. B's plans. By his remonstrances, Bonaparte was induced to decline their acceptance or adoption. And in the sequel Gen. Armstrong frustrated all the arrangements of Col. Burr, who was, in consequence, obliged to leave France. At all events, he deemed his longer stay in Paris unnecessary.

After Col. B's departure, copies of all these papers, maps, plans, and documents, presented to Bonaparte, were obtained by Gen. Armstrong, and transmitted to the Secretary of State at Washington, where I have no doubt, if search be made for them, they may be found.

I have never seen any notice or allusion to these papers, in any work or document published in the United States. Mr. Gallatin probably saw them, and may remember something about them.

The writer had his information from the late Count St. Scari D'Angely, the former Attorney-General of France, (who resided

during his exile many years in this city,) and once, at the time alluded to the confidential counsellor and devoted friend of "Napoleon." I respectfully suggest to the Secretary of War, the propriety of causing a search to be made for these papers, satisfied they will be found useful and important to him, in conducting the present war with Mexico.

ARRIVAL OF RECRUITS.—One hundred recruits for the first regiment of dragoons, with their horses, arrived yesterday on the steamer Julia, from St. Louis, and will proceed to the Rio Grande immediately. They are under the command of Capt. Kearney, a relative of Gen. Kearney, and the recruits and horses are not to be surpassed by any in the service. In the selection of the horses, taste and judgment have been exercised. They are all of one color, an iron grey, and appear to have both speed and bottom.

N. O. Bulletin.

N. P. WILLIE, Esq.—We learn, says a New York paper, that this gentleman is about to be connected with the New York Tribune, as its literary editor. We congratulate the conductors of this spirited journal, as well as the public, on this movement, as it will tend to add to the present reputation of the paper, and afford a wide field for the diffusion of Mr. Willie's delightful writings.

THE "CAMEL" AND THE "NEEDLE'S EYE."—Lord Nugent, in his recent publication, "Lands Classical and Sacred," has given an application of these words which at once proves the fitness of the expression for the object our Saviour had in view. Lord Nugent describes himself as about to walk out of Babylon through the large gate, when his companions, seeing a train of camels approaching, desired him to go through "the eye of the needle; in other words, the small side gate. This his lordship conceives to be a common expression, and explanatory of our Saviour's words: for he adds, the sumpter camel cannot pass through, unless with great difficulty, and stripped of his load, his strappings, and his merchandise.

DISTRESSING SHIPWRECK.—We take from the Mariner's Flag of October 1st, the following. We do not recollect that the vessel reported it on her late arrival at New Orleans.

The J. L. Day reports having fallen in with, to the westward of the S. W. Pass, the schooner Louise Antoinette, bottom upwards, and judged all hands lost. The Louise Antoinette sailed hence for New Orleans some weeks ago, and had on board a number of sick volunteers, returning to their homes.

THE GREAT WESTERN.—The Great Western was to have sailed on the 8th, on her regular trip. She takes out between seventy and eighty passengers, among whom are Mr. Baughn, our new Minister to England, with his family, and General Armstrong, the American Consul at Liverpool.

NEW READING.—The Philadelphia Spirit of the Times gives the following new reading of Shakespeare: Who steals our purse steals trash, 'tis something, nothing; 'Twas ours, 'tis his, and has been slave to thousands. But he who steals our editorials, Robs us of that he cannot write himself, And makes us cut him dead.

A GRAND SPECULATION.—The New York correspondent of the Philadelphia Ledger says: At Coney Island Pavilion, last Thursday, near \$1200 was taken for refreshments—mostly chowder, at a shilling a plate, and drinks at 6d. and 1s. The place was leased last April from the township of Gravesend, by a couple of our citizens, who had scarce a second dollar to help themselves with, for 21 years, at \$10 a year. They get back \$30 a year from the steam boats, for permission to make landings at their dock. Last Thursday the steamboat owners offered them \$20,000 cash for their lease—\$13,000 in hand, and the balance in one and two years. The offer was refused. This is the way in which some tumble into fortune.

IMPORTANT INVENTION.—We learn says the New York Telegraph that Mr. Francis Dixon, of Lynn, have made a most important improvement in the art of gunnery. It is equally adapted to pistols, muskets, rifles, and cannon; and by its application balls may be discharged at the rate of thirty or forty in a minute. By the simple movement of a handle a cannon may be made to load, prime, ignite, and discharge with equal facility whether advancing or retreating. In short, it is one of the greatest improvements ever made in the art of gunnery, and must put great power into the hands of the nation possessing it. One of the best rifle-makers in the country, Mr. Whitmore, who understands the principal upon which it acts, pronounces it immeasurably before any thing of the kind ever presented to his eyes. We understand Mr. Dixon has secured his invention by a patent, and has taken measures to secure the same in England, France and Russia. He will probably dispose of it to our own government, and will doubtless realize a fortune out of it.

From Arthur's Magazine. Ups and Downs.

BY T. S. ARTHUR.

MA, who is that girl you have hired to sew?" asked Eveline Marshall, as she took off her things, after having been out all the morning making some visits. Her tone, and the expression of her face, both partook of the real feeling of contempt that was in her heart for the young seamstress who had been engaged to do some work for her mother.

"Her name is Grace Williams," replied Mrs. Marshall, turning her eyes with a quiet, steady, half-reproving look upon her daughter's face.

"Well—I don't like her. That I'll say at once."

"You don't know her, Eveline."

"I know as much of her as I wish to know."

"Have you seen her before?"

"I believe I have. I think she is the same girl I saw once at Mrs. Eldridge's. But I'm not certain. I never notice such persons very particularly."

"What reason have you for not liking her? You have had no opportunity to know whether she possess good or bad qualities."

"She looks too much like a lady for my use."

"Just what I have reason to believe she is."

"That's you, my, you are always seeing the lady in this or that seamstress or kitchen maid."

"And the lady may be found in either of these classes," was gravely replied.

"I'm too old to believe that doctrine now," returned Eveline, tossing her head, and slightly curling her lip.

"Perhaps, before you die, you may not only find out that it is true, but be very thankful that even in the humbles walks of life are to be found those who possess hearts of the finest tone. I have often of late, heard you use the word lady in a sense that makes me think you do not rightly understand its meaning. What, in your mind, constitutes a lady?"

Eveline did not reply.

"Do you think money can make a lady?"

"No, I do not. I'm sure Mrs. Eberle is rich enough; but you don't see much of the lady about her."

"True—If it is not money, then what is it?"

Eveline was silent. She had some ideas on the subject, but she either could not, or did not wish to express them.

"Does being the wife of a merchant, make a lady?" pursued Mrs. Marshall.

No reply.

"Or a doctor—or a lawyer?"

"No, not that alone."

"Don't you think that the wife of a poor man may be as truly a lady as the wife of a rich man?"

"She may be, abstractly; but we don't find it so in real life. The thing is of an absolute impossibility; but it is of rare occurrence, if at all."

"Why so?"

Asked Mrs. Marshall, who wished to correct her daughter's false notions, by causing her to see, in the light of her own mind, that they were false.

"Her condition is not that of a lady."

"Then it is something external, that makes this high character. Qualities of mind have nothing to do with it."

"I don't say that."

"Is it education?"

"Now you are coming nearer to my ideas. But education alone cannot make a lady. There must be birth, wealth, and the accomplishments of birth."

"What do you mean by birth?"

"I can't answer any more of your questions, ma," Eveline replied, half laughing, although she was a little vexed; and jumping up from the chair upon which she had seated herself, she glided from the room.

Eveline Marshall was twenty; and a belle. She had been spoiled by going too early into company. In suffering her to associate with women as a woman, before her mind was sufficiently matured, Mrs. Marshall saw that she had erred, but saw it too late. Her daughter was proud and volatile, and had a high opinion of her own consequence. To contradict these qualities, her mother strove hard, but was much grieved to find that she rarely made any good impression upon the mind of Eveline.

"It is. People go up one side of the wheel to-day, and down the other side to-morrow. I think you will be pleased with Grace. She is industrious, and very modest and retiring in her manner."

No doubt I will. Can you, without inconvenience, send her word that I would like to see her to-morrow."

"Certainly. I will do so with great pleasure."

Mrs. Marshall went home, thinking about the great change that a few years had wrought in the condition of the young girl, and then her thoughts went involuntarily to her daughter, Eveline.

"Illy indeed could she bear such a reverse," she said to herself, and then sighed heavily.

On the next morning Grace came and was very kindly received by Mrs. Marshall who was prepared to like her. The girl's appearance inspired her with an instant respect. She was slightly above the ordinary height, was delicately formed, and had a sweet passive face that no one, it seemed to Mrs. Marshall, could look upon without feeling a sentiment of regard. Her manner was slightly reserved, yet self-possessed—her words few, but well chosen. The directions given by Mrs. Marshall in regard to what she wished her to do, Grace readily comprehended, and was busily at work in half an hour after she had entered into the house.

Eveline Marshall, while preparing to go out in order to make a few calls on gay young friends, passed several times through the room where Grace was at work, but did not speak to her, nor, indeed, seem conscious of her presence. She observed her, however, with what feelings the reader already knows. She uttered them freely to her mother, after she had made her morning calls. A short time before dinner was ready, Eveline sought her mother, and said to her abruptly,

"You are not going to ask that girl to eat at the first table?"

"Why should I not do so, Eveline?"

"Why not let her eat with the chamber maid and nurse? She is no better than they are."

"So far as goodness of heart is concerned she may be no better. But her education, habits of thinking, and manner, elevate her, externally, above them; or, to speak more correctly, fit her for the society of those who are well educated, and polished in their modes of social intercourse. Grace is not like Phoebe and Hannah; they would not feel at ease in her society, nor she in theirs. Would it, then, be tight for us to do violence to both? I think not."

"Well educated! Polished, and all that! Of whom are you speaking, mother? Not of that sewing girl?"

"Yes, of Grace Williams. She is all that I have said."

"Who is she, pray?"

"The daughter of one, who not many years ago, was a wealthy merchant of our city. He lost his property and died, leaving his family in want."

"And now his daughter goes out a seamstress! I don't think she can have much respect for the memory of her father?"

Eveline?

"Why, mother, how can she respect the memory of her father, if he was a gentleman. Do you think if I were placed in a similar circumstance any thing in the world could tempt me to do so? No—I would die rather than disgrace myself, I am sure, I think less of the girl, now than ever."

"What folly, Eveline!" returned the mother. "You speak without consideration. It is honorable in all to sustain themselves. The failure and death of the father of Grace Williams was something over which she had no control. It did not take from her mind one single ray of intelligence, nor from her person a single grace. She is as she was, a lady internally and externally; and, as such, I cannot but respect her."

But nothing that Mrs. Marshall could say, had any effect upon her foolish child. She at first refused to eat at the table with Grace and only came because her mother commanded her to do so. A direct parental injunction she would not disregard. But her manner toward the seamstress was so marked, that she could not help perceiving it, nor could she help feeling that it was uncalled for and unkind.

Grace Williams remained in the family of Mrs. Marshall for two weeks, during which time she was treated with the most distant formality by Eveline, and in a manner that was felt to be both unkind and insulting. So much pained was Mrs. Marshall by her daughter's conduct, and so much did she regard the feelings of the poor orphan, that she never again had Grace in her family. She neither wished to subject her to insult, nor to give cause for Eveline's intolerance of feelings so injurious to any who entertain them.

Five years from this time we will again introduce Mrs. Marshall and her daughter. A great change has taken place in that period. Mrs. Marshall is a widow, and poor! The richly furnished mansion has been exchanged for small apartments, where, with a meagre remnant of what was spared to her by her husband's creditors, after his death, Mrs. Marshall has retired. A year sufficed to exhaust the widow's carefully husbanded resources. And now what was to be done? Since this sad downfall, poor Eveline had been in a half-paralyzed state of mind. She did not sustain her mother in the least, but, instead, leaned heavily a-

gainst her. Only for a few times had she been upon the street, and then, on returning home, she cried herself sick; for each time she met an old friend who did not feel called upon to recognize her.

Things at length became desperate with Mrs. Marshall. Her money was nearly all gone. In a state of deep discouragement of mind she sat one day leaning her head upon her hand, with her eyes upon the floor. The attitude of her mother arrested the attention of Eveline. She looked at her for some time. The half-concealed face was yet clearly enough seen for Eveline to see that it wore a most sad expression. For almost the first time she began to consider her mother—to think of her sufferings instead of her own. The change in her feelings had scarcely taken place, when she perceived a tear slowly stealing down her mother's face. This thrilled her with sympathetic pain. Almost involuntarily she passed to her mother's side, and drawing her arm around her neck, and said while the tears flowed freely over her own cheeks,

"Dear mother! Do not feel unhappy! Let us try to be contented."

Mrs. Marshall started, and looked up in surprise.

"Ah, my child!" she said after a pause. "I am afraid that I cannot be contented. It is hard with me—"

"But a sob choked her, and she did not finish the word."

All was silent for a long time. During this silence the thoughts of Eveline were busy. She felt that she had not regarded her mother as she should have done. That she should have borne some of the burden imposed upon them by their new and changed condition. That she should have shared her feelings and confidence. All this passed rapidly through her mind. When she at length spoke, her voice was low and tender.

"Speak out plainly to me, mother," she said, "I have been a selfish creature, until now, brooding over my disappointments, & dreaming over my own sad condition. I have not felt for you and thought of you as I should. But now I am ready to help you with all your burdens, and my portion of all your care. Talk to me, plainly, then. Tell me all your troubles."

After her feelings had subsided, Mrs. Marshall entered into a free conversation with her daughter, and explained to her that, unless they could devise some means of earning money, they would, in a little while, be without food to eat. Such a revelation shocked the feelings so deeply, and put to a severe test her newly awakened affection for her mother.

"What is to be done?" That was the often repeated, but unanswered question.

For two or three days, no means of earning money presented itself. But the necessity of the case required that something should be done.

"I would willingly take in sewing, if I could get it," said Eveline. "But to whom can I go? To some of our old friends? Indeed I cannot do that."

"Not to Mrs. Lamb?"

"O no, mother. And her eyes filled with tears. 'I cannot go to any of our old acquaintances for work. If I must do so, let me go among strangers.'

"I do not ask you to go at all, Eveline. But if you can feel it to be right to do so, I shall not object."

"I tell you what I have been thinking, mother."

"What, my child?"

"Have you ever noticed the lady who lives in the large house, opposite?—Mrs. Watson?"

"I have seen her at the window and door several times."

"So have I. And I have always thought there was something good hearted about her. I would rather call and ask her if she could give me some work, than any one I know."

"I believe she would treat you kindly. Her face always looks to me like the face of an old friend."

"I am sure she would. If you approve, I will go over to-morrow."

"I cannot object. We are too closely straitened to hesitate. Go, and may you be strengthened in your path of duty."

On the morning, shortly after breakfast, with a trembling and shivering heart, Eveline crossed the street, and knocked at the door of the house opposite. She asked for Mrs. Watson and was shown by the servant into the parlor. In a little while a young, plainly dressed woman, with a gentle smile beaming from her face, entered the room. Eveline rose. Her heart was throbbing violently. She tried to speak; but could not articulate a word.

"Sit down," said Mrs. —, in a mild, encouraging tone. "You wish to see me?"

"Yes, ma'am," said Eveline after a strong effort to subdue her feelings. "I have called to ask if you had any plain sewing you wish done? Or I can do fine needle work."

The lady thought for some moments, and then said,

"I would like for some one to come into my family for a few weeks, and sew for me. Are you used to sewing for families?"

The color rose to Eveline's face.

"No," she faintly replied.

"Can you cut and fit plain dresses?"

"No, ma'am. I am afraid I won't suit you. But I should like to try."

There was something in this appearance

and manner of Eveline that interested the lady. "I am willing to give you a trial," she said, "perhaps you can do all I desire. Where do you live?" "Directly opposite." "Ah! You occupy rooms." "Yes, ma'am. My mother and myself." "Indeed! What is your name?" Several moments passed before Eveline replied, then she said in a low voice, "Marshall."

"Marshall!" repeated the lady with a thoughtful face. And then she looked steadily at Eveline. Her cheek flushed, and her eye brightened.

"You can come, if you feel willing," she said. "I have no doubt but you will suit me very well."

"When shall I come?"

"To-morrow, if you please."

"I will be over in the morning," replied Eveline, rising.

"Very well. I shall be ready for you."

Eveline turned away and left the house, her bosom oppressed with a heavy weight. She liked the manner of the lady very much. She was kind and talked to her, not as a superior, but with a thoughtful and, it seemed to her, almost tender regard for her peculiar situation.

That night she dreamed sweeter dreams than had blessed her slumbers for months. But, when she awoke, and thought of going out in the capacity of a seamstress, her heart trembled, and sunk in her bosom. Reflection, that wise reflection which misfortune often brings, soon brought back the balance to her mind. She dreaded less to go out, because the lady who had engaged her seemed so kind, and gentle, and considerate. And yet she feared that she might not suit her.

Vividly came up before her mind, at this time, the image of the young girl whom she had despised and rudely treated, years before, because she was a seamstress, and had the air of one above the condition she occupied. And she remembered, that her mother had said, that the father of this very girl had once been a rich merchant, who failed in business, and left his child an orphan and penniless. She felt pained at her thoughtless conduct, and pained for the poor girl whose feelings she must have deeply wounded.

But few words passed between her and her mother, on the subject of her going out. Both shrunk from alluding to it.

While Mrs. Marshall and her daughter sat, silent, at their poorly furnished table, there were seated at breakfast in the stately mansion opposite, the lady who had engaged Eveline, her husband, and a little boy not over three years of age. Each face wore a happy look.

"You remember the Marshalls," said the lady, turning her eyes upon her husband.

"Yes. What of them?"

"Didn't Mr. Marshall fail in business?"

"Yes, and died, soon after, not worth a dollar."

"What became of his family?"

"I am sure I do not know. They sunk into obscurity, no doubt, among the thousands who drag on their lives unnoticed and unthought of by the many whose lots are cast in earth's pleasanter places. As for the daughter, Eveline, she deserved no better fate. She was a proud, vain creature."

"No doubt adversity has had a good effect upon her."

"It may have had, Grace. But I doubt it. Adversity found few materials in her to work upon. Do you remember, how, in your days of adversity and trial, she acted towards you, when humbly seeking to sustain yourself by working for her mother?"

"I do. But that has been forgiven long ago."

"But not forgotten by me."

"Dear husband! Do not speak so. Mrs. Watson said, with a deprecating look, 'The poor girl has repented of all that long ago. Life's reverses teach us to think more humbly of ourselves. Do you know, that Eveline herself called here yesterday just after you went out in the morning, to ask if I had any plain sewing to give her?'"

"Grace! Is it possible?"

"Yes. Poor creature! She looked deeply dejected, and trembled so that she could hardly speak. Doubtless, it was her first effort to get work."

"Did she know you?"

"I believe not. It is more than probable she has never heard of the poor sewing girl's good fortune, in meeting with one who could love her for herself alone, and who was willing to lift her from her obscurity, and place her by his side."

Mrs. Watson's eyes glistened as she said this.

"She called upon you as a stranger?"

"Yes."

"Do you engage her?"

"I did. Not for her mother's sake could I have felt towards her any resentment. Her mother was in every sense of the word a lady; and, I could see, was pained at the manner of her daughter towards me."

"Strange reverse!" said Mr. Watson, in a musing tone. "Who can tell what a day may bring forth?"

"None of us. And for this, if for no higher reason, we should be considerate of those whose external blessings are not so great as our own."

Shortly after breakfast, Eveline came over. Mrs. Watson received her very kindly. After making a few enquiries about her mother, she gave her some work to do, and left her alone.

Mrs. Marshall could not restrain her tears, as she saw Eveline quietly put on her things, and go from the room without speaking. She knew that her child's heart was full. That the trial was, well nigh, more than she could bear. She was sitting in a thoughtful mood, half an hour after her daughter had gone out, when there was a tap at the door. She arose and opened it. A familiar face met her enquiring look.

"Mrs. Marshall, how do you do?" And a lady, plainly dressed, stepped in.

The voice and face were those of an old

friend. But who was the visitor? Memory was not long at fault.

"Grace!" exclaimed Mrs. Marshall, quickly extending her hand. "Grace! Will you! I am glad indeed to see you."

"And I am glad to see you, though grieved that it is not as well with you as it was formerly. But He who tempers the winds to the shorn lamb will not let them visit you, I trust; too roughly. I did not know that you lived here, or I should have been in to see you long ago."

"Do you live near?"

"Yes. Directly opposite."

"You do? In the family of Mrs. Watson?"

"Yes."

"Then you saw Eveline; for she went there this morning."

"I did. Poor Eveline! It must have been a hard trial for her."

"It was. Did you speak to her?"

"Yes."

"Did she know you?"

"I think not."

"What kind of a woman is Mrs. Watson?"

"I think you know her."

"Me? I cannot remember. Who was she?"

"Before she married, her name was—Grace Williams."

Mrs. Marshall started as if electrified.

"Is it possible? And you are Mrs. Watson?"

"Yes. I was married in less than a year after I was at your house, to Mr. Watson, for whose mother I sewed as I did for you. He was rich and I was poor. But he did not regard the difference. Heaven has blessed me and I am humble and thankful. Truly can I say, that I have been led by a way which I knew not."

Mrs. Marshall was overpowered with surprise. After a brief silence, Mrs. Watson resumed.

"Your considerate kindness towards me while I was an inmate of your house, I have never forgotten. I have often thought of you and often asked about you. With my husband's full approval, I have now called to ask you to become a member of our family. Your experience and wisdom will be invaluable aids to me in the performance of my many duties, and I think that Eveline will not find the tasks imposed upon her too burdensome. She can have constant employment in my house, so that she need not feel dependent, nor yet be compelled to go from family to family, as I have had to do. I know how hard a trial that is to a sensitive mind."

With a gush of feeling, Mrs. Marshall accepted the kind offer. When Eveline knew the whole truth, she was deeply humbled. But it had a salutary effect upon her. With a quiet, subdued air, she daily performed her allotted duties; and rising in to truer rational states. She was not so gay a girl as when dancing in the circles of pleasure, but she was wiser, and her spirit was calmer. She knew better—far better—the meaning of the word, peace.

A year afterwards she could feel and acknowledge that it was good for her to have been sorely tried. She was more truly happy, because she was acting a useful part in life, than ever she had been before. And here we will leave her. We do not know that she will, like Grace, meet with some rich husband, to lift her back again to her old condition in life. But this does not matter. If she will continue to be useful to others, she will find her measure of happiness in any condition.

GEORGE WILSON.—A few years since, as the Rev. Mr. Gallaudet was walking in the streets of Hartford, there came running to him a poor boy, of very ordinary first sight appearance, but whose fine, intelligent eyes fixed the gentleman's attention. As the boy inquired, "Sir, can you tell me of a man who would like a boy to work for him, and learn to read?" "Whose boy are you and where do you live?" "I have no parents," was the reply, "and have just run away from the workhouse because they will not teach me to read." The reverend gentleman made arrangements with the authorities of the town, and took the boy into his own family. There he learned to read. Nor was this all. He soon acquired the confidence of his new associates, by his faithfulness and honesty. He was allowed the use of his friend's library, and made rapid progress in the acquisition of knowledge. It became necessary after a while that George should leave Mr. Gallaudet, and he became apprenticed to a cabinet-maker in the neighborhood. There, the same integrity won for him the favor of associates. To gratify his inclination for study, his master had a little room finished for him in the upper part of the shop, where he devoted his leisure time to his favorite pursuits. Here he made large attainments in the mathematics, in the French language and other branches.

After being in this situation a few years, as he sat at tea with the family one evening, he all at once remarked that he wanted to go to France. "Go to France!" said his master, surprised that the apparently contented and happy youth had thus suddenly become dissatisfied with his situation. "For what?" "Ask Mr. Gallaudet to tea to-morrow evening," continued George, "and I will explain." His reverend friend was invited accordingly, and at ten o'clock the apprentice presented himself with his manuscript in English and French, and explained his singular intention to go to France. "In the time of Napoleon," said he, "a prize was offered by the French government for the simplest rule for measuring plain surfaces of whatever outline. The prize has never been awarded, and that method I have discovered." He then demonstrated his problem to the surprise and gratification of his friends, who immediately furnished him with the means of defraying his expenses, and with letters of introduction to Hon. Lewis Cass, then our Minister at the Court of France. He was introduced to Louis Philippe, and in the presence of the king, nobles, and plenipotentiaries, the American youth demonstrated

his problem, and received the plaudits of the court. He received the prize, which he had clearly won, besides valuable presents from the King. He then took letters of introduction, and proceeded to the Court of St. James, where he took up a similar prize offered by some Royal Society, and returned to the United States. Here he was preparing to secure the benefit of discovery, by patent, when he received a letter from the Emperor Nicholas himself, one of whose ministers had witnessed his demonstrations, at St. Petersburg, asking him to make his residence at the Russian Court, and furnished him with ample means of his outfit. He complied with the invitation, repaired to St. Petersburg, and is now Professor of mathematics in the Royal College, under the special protection of the Autocrat of all the Russias!

This narrative the writer has never seen published; but the gentleman who related to him the circumstances, attributed the singular success of young Wilson to his integrity and faithfulness.—[N. E. Puritan.]

Beating "Fandylish" out of a man.—The Greenfield Courier, in announcing the death, at Leyden, Aug. 30, of Mr. Wm. Dorrill, aged 94, relates an interesting account of the manner in which, many years since, a strange fanaticism with which he was infected was beaten out of him by main force.

Mr. Dorrill was a refugee from the British army, under Gen. Burgoyne, and was, in 1797, the leader of a fanatical sect, who pretended to be possessed of supernatural powers and armed with the powers of the Deity, and that it was not in the power of man to hurt them. Dorrill and his followers abstained from eating flesh; made use of neither food nor clothing that was procured at the expense of life. And Dorrill assured his followers if they had full faith in him they would never die. They put off their leather shoes and had others made of cloth or wood, and lived upon milk and vegetables. One was a black smith, and procured and used a pair of tongs for a walking stick.

They discarded all revelations, except what Dorrill received, set at defiance all the laws of man and were governed in all their conduct, as he expressed it, by the light of nature. Meetings were held once a week, at which their worship principally consisted in eating, drinking, singing, fiddling and dancing and hearing lectures from Dorrill, who was well qualified for that purpose. They had a covenant, by which they placed a large share of their property in common stock, and the blacksmith became their treasurer. In a short time Dorrill collected a large society, a mong whom were some very respectable families in the towns of Leyden and Harnard.

Massachusetts people went from all the neighboring towns to hear and see all the marvellous doings of Dorrill and his associates.

At length, at one of the meetings, a goodly number having assembled, Dorrill opened with music, and began to deliver his lectures. At that meeting one Ezekiel Foster, of Leyden attended as a spectator. He was a man of good sense, of a giant frame, and had a countenance that bespoke authority. When Dorrill came to his doctrine of mysterious power, he had no sooner uttered the words "no arm can hurt my flesh," than Foster arose, indignant at his blasphemy, and knocked Dorrill down with his fist. Dorrill awoke, and almost senseless attempted to rise, when he received a second blow, at which he cried for mercy.—Foster promised to forbear on condition that he would renounce his doctrines, yet continued beating him. Soon a short parley ensued, when Dorrill consented, and did renounce his doctrines in the hearing of all his astonished followers. 175 followers, chagrined and ashamed at being made the dupes of such a base fellow, departed in peace to their homes. Dorrill promised his adversary, upon the penalty of his life, never again to impose upon the people.

Lt. E. R. Price.—His Majesty's Fate.—Intelligence was received at Nashville on Monday last of the fate of Lieut. Ezra R. Price, who, in company with two United States volunteers, had left Camargo some weeks since to join Gen. Taylor during his advance to Monterey. The informant states that the bodies of Mr. Price and his two companions, were found lying in the grass some distance from the road leading from Camargo to Monterey, completely riddled with bullet holes. The bodies of seventeen Mexican soldiers were lying scattered around him. Mr. Price was the brother in law of Lewis Sanders, Jr., of Natchez, and was associated with him in the practice of the law. When the requisition was made on the State of Louisiana for Volunteers, he enrolled himself in the "Spartan Guards," then being raised at Concordia, and was elected 2nd Lieutenant of the Louisiana Volunteers. He determined still to serve his country, & proceeded to Camargo for that purpose, meeting with the above untimely fate. As he and his two companions were armed with revolving pistols, it is supposed they must have killed the seventeen Mexicans in a most desperate encounter.—[N. O. Tropic.]

YELLOW FEVER IN NEW ORLEANS.—Four individuals died yesterday of yellow fever, in the Charity Hospital, and five this day; and the number of patients admitted is daily increasing.—Contrary to the report of the Board of Health, who represent it as decreasing. In presence of such facts, which everyone witness at any time, are we not justified in saying that the board—that natural guardian of public health, who can see and judge for themselves—have eyes and will not see? We are happy, however, to be enabled to make an honorable exception in favor of one of the members—Dr. Wedderburn—who, after visiting the Hospital, declared, at the late sitting of the Board, that the number of cases of yellow fever had sufficiently increased to make it the duty of that body to report the fact, and au-

thorize strangers and absent citizens against hasty return to the city.

We are informed that it is the intention of Dr. Wedderburn to call an extraordinary meeting of that body, to that effect. We shall not therefore henceforth hold Dr. Wedderburn responsible for the fatal consequences of the unqualified carelessness of his colleagues.—And we will say to the latter, that several strangers who confiding in their false report, returned to the city, and have fallen victims to the epidemic. We shall add that so far they have not fulfilled their duty—and that when a public officer has not the courage to show himself worthy of the public confidence, he must be candid enough to acknowledge it and withdraw.—[N. O. Courier of Saturday.]

THE ANGLO-SAXON LAW OF CONQUEST.—In looking over our files of the Hong Kong Register, says the New York Sun; we were surprised at the facility with which a foreign possession, when captured by the English, loses its original identity. The moment an English column enters a captured city, the flag is displayed, the authorities changed, the English laws, habits and customs enforced; and an hour is seldom lost in these national transactions. Precisely on this plan General Kearney has captured New Mexico, hoisted the American flag, issued his proclamation, appointed himself Governor—or had a provisional appointment from Washington—and New Mexico henceforth is a conquered province, belonging to the United States. Had General Taylor received authority when he captured Matamoros and Camargo—and by this time we probably have a right to add Monterey—to have issued his Proclamation announcing that the captured provinces of Tamaulipas, Coahuila, and New Leon were annexed to the United States, the Mexicans would then have believed that the war had actually commenced. It would be in time to talk of restitution and restoration, when peace had been made.—This would have been carrying out the Anglo Saxon law of conquest. The metamorphosis of a Chinese possession into an English Province, would seem to have been a most difficult operation, but the change at Hong Kong, owing to good cudgels and an active Police, was quite an easy affair.

A Whig Confession.

A democratic farmer asked a whig merchant the other day, when he was going eastward for a new stock of goods, "Not until after the 1st of December," was the merchant's reply.—"When the new tariff goes into operation goods can be laid in much cheaper." "I am glad to hear that," said the farmer, "but it reminds me of an argument I heard you make in 1841—you then insisted that 'high duties make cheap goods'—how does it now happen that you admit the reduction of the tariff will make goods cheaper?" The merchant answered, "It is true I made the argument that 'high duties make cheap goods,' but I did not believe one word of it at the time!"

The foregoing is substantially a conversation which took place a few days since in a town in Middle Tennessee. It is not easy to find whigs who are candid enough to admit that they ever committed such an outrage on common sense as to advocate the doctrine that "high duties make cheap goods," but the fact ought to be borne in mind for future use that such was a standing whig doctrine in 1841. It required all the ingenuity of the best whig orators to give some little show of plausibility to the position—but it was part of the whig creed, and therefore it was swallowed by the faithful without hesitation.—When tested by experience, however, this whig doctrine is found like all their other popular maxims, to be wholly untenable. It is a fact which ought to make an impression on all honest minds, that the whig party has scarcely advocated any measure within the last ten years which has not been abandoned and rejected upon fair trial. It is not only on the currency question that their doctrines have become an absolute cheat. We do not now refer to their clamorous professions against the "spoils"—nor their pretended horror for "proscription"—nor their loud complaints about "extravagance in the public expenditures"—these and all such professions constitute no part of the genuine whig system of policy. When did the whigs ever fail to seize upon the spoils of a victory? When did they ever fail to proscribe their opponents when they had the power? When did they ever manifest an honest love of economy in expending the public money? They can talk long, loud and in eloquent strains on all those topics—but when they have power their practice differs from their professions. Our reference is now to the genuine whig system of measures—and it will be found upon examination that scarcely one of them is now held up as a real issue before the country.

"I wish the ladies had the privilege of voting," said a politician, the other day.

"Why," said a bystander, "do you think your party would gain strength thereby?"

"Not particularly that," was the reply, "but it would be so interesting to electioneer with them!"

Everybody has heard the story of the hypocrite who fancied himself a bundle of hay, and feared to venture out, lest the cows should eat him. The whig party just now, is afflicted with an alarming attack of the same kind. They believe the country is ruined beyond hope, and although business is flourishing and the people are happy, the whigs are not to be cheated out of the fond delusion. They believe and insist upon it, with the greatest vehemence.

An old Democrat, (says the New Haven Register,) who has kept a *pamphlet* table of the number of times the country has been ruined by democratic legislation, avers that this is the *forty ninth* event of that nature, and I think it beats the old boy how the country stands! The fact is, the country is ruined "all the while" when the dear Whigs are not in power.

Jacksonville Republican.
Wednesday, Sept. 28, 1846.

We are authorized to announce GEN. THOMAS A. WALKER, of Benton, as a candidate to fill the vacancy existing in the 7th Congressional District of the State.

We are authorized to announce FRANKLIN W. BOWDON, of Talladega, as a candidate to fill the vacancy existing in the 7th Congressional District of this State.

We are authorized to announce Benjamin L. Goodman, [Whig.] of Chambers County, as a candidate for Representative in Congress, to fill the vacancy existing in the 7th Congressional District of this State.

We are authorized to announce the name of MAJ. JAMES G. L. HUGH, of Talladega, as a candidate for Major General of the 8th Division, Alabama Militia, composed of the counties of Benton, Talladega, Randolph, Chambers, Coosa, and Tallapoosa.

We are requested to state that the friends of Col. HUGH P. WATSON, of Talladega, have announced him as a candidate for the office of Major General of this Division, vacated by the death of the Hon. F. G. McConnell. Col. Watson is now absent, being engaged with the Alabama Regiment, in the war with Mexico.

[From the Alabama Reporter.]
TALLADEGA, Sept. 29, 1846.

Permit us to suggest the name of Col. HUGH P. Watson, as a candidate to fill the office of Major General, vacated by the death of General McConnell.

Col. Watson is now in Mexico as a volunteer soldier, and we know of no one better qualified to fill the station for which we propose him. Let the friends of an absent Soldier speak out on this subject.

John Hill, A. J. Liddle,
William Curry, George Hill,
Daniel H. Jackson, Reece Howell,
L. R. Lawler, Elijah Dodson,
M. W. Beavers, Isaac Runion,
S. E. Hammond, Constant Dodson,
Samuel H. Dixon, Walker Reynolds,
Wm. H. Moore, Lewis E. Parsons,
Thomas L. Pope, G. T. McAfee,
W. B. McClellan, Isaac Hudson,
H. L. Brown, Alexander White.

COTTELL, the democratic candidate in the 3rd District, is elected over Becman, whig, by a majority of 30 votes.

The Democratic Watchtower of the 21st inst., says T. G. Garrette, Esq., has withdrawn from the canvass for Congress in this District. The same paper says that it is rumored there that Judge Gresham, of Tallapoosa, is a candidate. If this rumor be correct, there are now two democratic and two whig candidates in the field.

The very painful rumor that Gen. Taylor had been surprised, by the two tiers of the Mexicans, and his whole army slaughtered or made prisoners, turns out to be incorrect, or at least has not been confirmed. It originated from a surmise published in the New Orleans Delta, and a rumor brought to Mobile by the McKim from Matamoros, which was in circulation among the Mexicans there, that their countrymen had been reinforced, had attacked the American army and obtained great advantages.

ELECTIONS.—Graham, the whig candidate for Governor in North Carolina, has been elected by a majority of 7,559.

Maryland.—Senate 13 whigs and 8 democrats; last year 14 whigs and 6 democrats. House of delegates, 53 whigs, 29 democrats; last year 43 whigs, 39 democrats.

Pennsylvania.—In 14 districts, the democrats have gained one and lost four members. They have also lost eight members of assembly and three State Senators.

Indiana.—Whitecomb, the democratic candidate for Governor, has been elected by a majority of 4,018.

CHANGE IN THE CURRENT OF TRADE.—It looks strange to us here to see cotton wagons going North instead of South. For some time past a number of wagons loaded with cotton have passed through this place, going, some to Gadsden on the Coosa River, and some to the head of the Georgia Railroad at Kingston. We learn, too, that a number have passed up Chockolocco valley, on their way to Kingston. Not half the number appear to be going to Wetumpka or Montgomery as the other way. What are the Commission Merchants and business men of Wetumpka, Montgomery and Mobile about? Heretofore, (probably prompted by competition among themselves) they visited our citizens, and were not wanting in energy and industry to secure the trade. But now, when commercial cities in another State, are coming into serious competition with them, for an important and extensive cotton and produce trade, they seem disposed to let it go by default, without putting forth one single earnest exertion. We are at a loss to account for this state of things.

It is true that competition for the trade of

this and adjacent counties, operates advantageously to their citizens, but if it could go to cities in our own State, on terms equally advantageous to them, we should be glad to see it do so. We hope soon to see some effort made for a McAdams road from here to Wetumpka, or at least greatly to improve the roads, and our business men wake up to their true interest.

Good Picking?

We have been furnished with the following statement of cotton-gathering, by the negroes on the farm of Maj. R. D. Rowland, in charge of Mr. Hugh Cookerel, which we think hard to beat in North, or even in South Alabama:

Amount of Cotton picked Oct. 16th, 1846, by 51 hands, men, women, and children, 6085 lbs.

The following is a list of the picking of 10 men, and 10 women, same day:

MEN.	WOMEN.
Elias, 366 lbs.	Betsy, 305 lbs.
John, 355	Mariah, 293
Anthony, 328	Susan, 246
Tom, 263	Hannah, 238
Fielding, 260	Eliza, 231
Mike, 251	Hester, 223
Lewis, 248	Malinda, 218
Dennis, 247	Polly, 213
John, 241	Jane, 214
Charles, 220	Lucy, 207
2,777	2,380
	2,777
	5,157

Average, 927

VERA CRUZ.—Gen. Pareds left Vera Cruz the 2nd inst for Havana, on board a British Steamer. He was saluted from the Castle San Juan D'Ulloa when leaving. News of the battle of Monterey had been received by Commodore Connor from Vera Cruz. It was reported that Commodore Perry would take command of the Squadron. It was expected that another attempt would be made on Alvarado. The health of the Squadron was good. One of Walker's Rangers, taken just before the battles of the 8th and 9th, escaped to the Squadron, and was landed at Brassos St. Iago.—[Montgomery Advertiser.]

The Franklin Democrat, Tusculumbia, Ala., comes out in favor of George S. Houston one of the members of Congress from this State, as a candidate for Governor at the next general election.

Major James Graham left Washington the 14th inst., with despatches for Gen. Taylor. The Union says, "it is believed that he carried out instructions for terminating the temporary cessation of hostilities." The substance of the instruction is, *Go A-head.*

Arrival of the steamship McKim.

The Steamship McKim, Capt. Page, arrived last evening (the 10th inst.) from Brazos Santiago. She left Brazos on the 5th, but brings nothing later from Monterey. Over two hundred sick and discharged volunteers arrived on her. The 1st Regiment of Indiana volunteers has been ordered from the mouth of the Rio Grande to Monterey. Col. McClung, of Mississippi volunteers, has died of his wounds received in the battle of Monterey. There were various rumors in Matamoros in regard to Canales having surprised and murdered wounded Americans on their way to Camargo, from Monterey. The Picayune doubts their correctness.

The news from Monterey is no later than that received by the J. L. Day, just a week ago. The Matamoros American Flag has received some different particulars of the battle. It states the loss on the part of the Mexicans to have been much greater than was first stated—that fifteen hundred would not cover the killed and wounded. On the part of the Americans, six hundred was the full extent of the loss. The Flag says: "When the flag of truce was received and the capitulation agreed to, the whole army was disappointed. It was only then that they were beginning to tell on the Mexicans. Previous to this they had been fighting them protected by their breastworks, and at every disadvantage. Now they had got amongst them and were giving them a dose which was operating efficiently."

The Schooner Gen. Worth, arrived at New Orleans on the 11th inst., 20 days from the mouth of the Rio Grande, with 55 volunteers on her, returning home. Every vessel that arrives from the Rio Grande brings sick volunteers.

The New Orleans Delta chronicles a surmise in that city to the following effect: "That after the armistice between Gens. Taylor and Ampudia had been signed, and while the American army were reposing after the fatigue of the battle, they were suddenly attacked by the Mexicans—that they turned on their treacherous assailants, and after great loss on their part, defended them. For the truth of this statement, we do not vouch, although unless our informant was himself greatly deceived, it is true."

We have also had a rumor here, brought from Matamoros in the McKim, by a passenger direct to this city, that the Mexicans of that city had accounts that their countrymen had been re-enforced—had attacked the American army and obtained great advantages. Both rumors are probably derived from the same source, the prevalence of the report among the Mexicans of Matamoros. There is no sufficient ground for giving credit to either version. We may however, calculate on any amount of faithlessness among the officers and men of that treacherous race.

These rumors give painful interest for the daily expectation of news from the army. We look for the Galveston shortly with another weeks later advices.

[Mo. Register.]

The Columbian, a New York Magazine, is the following translation from a Mexican poet, Fern Cruz. The verses have much poetical merit:

"RIO BRAVO."

A MEXICAN LAMENT.

Rio Bravo! Rio Bravo!
Saw men ever such a sight?
Since the fields of Roncevalles
Sealed the fate of many a night.

Dark is Palo Alto's story,
Sad Resaca Palma's Route,
On those fatal fields so gory,
Many a gallant life went out.

There our best and bravest lances,
Shivered 'gainst the Northern steel,
Left the valiant hearts that couched them
'Neath the Northern charger's heel.

Rio Bravo! Rio Bravo!
Minstrel ne'er knew such a fight,
Since the fields of Roncevalles
Sealed the fate of many a night.

Rio Bravo! Rio Bravo!
Saw ye not, while red with gore,
Torrejon all headless quiver,
A ghastly trunk upon thy shore.

Heard ye not the wounded couriers
Shrieking on their rearing backs,
As the Northern wing'd artillery
Thundered on our shattered ranks.

There Arista, best and bravest,
There Raguena, tried and true,
On the fatal field thou lovest,
Nobly did all men could do.

Vainly there those heroes rally,
Castile on Moztuma's shore,
"Rio Bravo"—"Roncevalles"—
Ye are names blent evermore.

Woepest thou lord lady Inez,
For thy lover mid the pines,
Brave De Vega's trenchant falchion
Cleft his slayer to the brain.

Brave La Vega, who all lonely,
By a host of foes beset,
Yielded up his sabre only
When his equal there he met.

Other champions not less noted,
Sleep beneath that sullen wave;
Rio Bravo thou hast floated
An army to an ocean grave.

On they came those Northern horsemen
On like eagles toward the sun,
Followed them the Northern bayonet,
And the field was lost and won.

O! for Orlando's horn to rally
His paladins on that sad shore,
"Rio Bravo"—"Roncevalles"—
Ye are names blent evermore.



AGRICULTURAL.

Agriculture in Mexico.

The Matamoros flag makes the following remarks on the growth of sugar cane on the banks of the Rio Grande, and the general neglect of the Agricultural advantages of the country by the people of Mexico:

"The sugar cane grown on the Rio Grande is said to yield more to the acre and to require much less labor in the cultivation than in the best sugar districts in Louisiana or Texas, and with proper culture would equal the produce of Cuba both in quantity and quality. The cane, after being planted, is left by the Mexicans to mature without any further attention being given to it, and from what we can learn little is grown anywhere on the river, although the whole country is a like productive. The same may be said in regard to cotton, which produces here equal to any part of the world. Yet with all the advantages the Mexicans possess in soil and climate, not a sufficiency of either of these articles is raised to supply the immediate wants of the inhabitants. The tobacco growth is monopolized by the government, and is sold themselves of an article which all could grow, they are reduced to the state of smuggling it into the country. Antiques are brought in this way; been the principal item of traffic between Western Texas and Mexico for years. Tobacco, cigars, and cigarettes, which are sold from the largest or even, when Mexico has fifty or seventy, as when this tobacco is taken to any he towns not immediately on the river, it commands readily from twenty five to thirty dollars. And this, too, as we have before said, when an article equally as good can be grown all over the country. So with cotton, which is smuggled in for consumption of the manufacturers, not a sufficiency being raised to supply the limited number in operation."

Extraordinary Experiment with Wheat.

The American Agricultural Association held its monthly meeting on Wednesday evening, Hon. Luther Bradish presided. R. L. Pell, Esq., of Pelham, detailed an

he cleared the tops from a potato field, burnt them, and returned the ashes, with the view of sowing wheat. The seed was prepared thus: soaked four hours in brine that would buoy up an egg; then scalded with boiling hot salt water mixed with pearl ashes, then through a sieve distributed thinly over the barn floor, and a dry compost sifted on it, composed of the following substances: oyster-shell lime, charcoal dust, ashes, brown sugar, salt, Peruvian guano, silicate of potash, nitrate of soda, and sulphate of ammonia. The sun was permitted to shine upon it for about half an hour, when the articles became, as it were, crystallized upon the grain. In this state it was sown at the rate of 2.1.2 bushels to the acre, directly on the potato ground, from which the tops had been removed, and plowed under to the depth of five inches, harrowed once, a bushel of timothy seed sown to the acre, and barrowed twice; at the expiration of 15 days, the wheat was so far above the ground as to be pronounced by a neighbor far in advance of his, which had been sown in the usual way on the 1st of September, 34 days earlier. A comparison made by Mr. P., containing 30 different chemical substances, was spread broadcast over the field before the wheat came up, at an expense not exceeding three dollars. The yield per acre was somewhere about seventy bushels.

The flour made from this wheat, which weighed nearly 65 lbs. to the bushel, received the first premium at the late Fair of the American Institute. The superiority of the flour was owing to the enormous amount of gluten it contained. Mr. P. read Dr. D. P. Gardner's analysis of the flour, which showed that it contained 18 per cent of gluten after having been dried by an air pump over sulphuric acid. His manuscript was applied for the purpose of producing gluten.—[N. Y. Commercial.]

Election for Major General, 8th Division, Ala. Mil.

By authority vested in me, by order of the Governor of the State of Alabama, I will, on Saturday the 25th day of November next, open and hold an Election, at the different election precincts, throughout the county of Benton, for the purpose of electing a Major General of the 8th Division, Alabama Militia, to fill the vacancy occasioned by the death of Maj. Gen. McCannell.

W. J. WILLIS, Sheriff, Benton Co. 8th Oct. 1846.

The Ballots of each Election Precinct will please open and hold said election and make return to me at Jacksonville.

W. J. WILLIS, Sheriff.

Election Notice FOR CONGRESS.

BY authority vested in me, by order of the Governor of the State of Alabama, I will proceed to open and hold an Election at the different Precincts throughout the county of Benton, on Monday, the 9th day of November next, for the purpose of electing a member of Congress, for the 7th Congressional District, for the State of Alabama, to fill the vacancy occasioned by the death of the Hon. Felix G. McCannell.

5th Oct. 1846. W. J. WILLIS, Sheriff of Benton County.

The Ballot of each Precinct is requested to open and hold said election, and make due return to me at Jacksonville.

W. J. WILLIS, Sheriff.

Semi Weekly Packet to Rome. STEAMER COOSA.

THE Steamer Coosa will commence her trips on the first of October next, leaving GADSDEN every Monday and Thursday at 12 o'clock, noon; and on her return trips, she will leave Rome every Wednesday and Saturday, at 4 o'clock, P. M., immediately after the arrival of the Stage from Kingston.

She will leave GREEN'S FERRY every Monday at 8 o'clock, A. M., and return every Sunday during the season.

The Coosa is now prepared to carry Cotton and other Freight at the following rates:

UP FREIGHT. To AGRESTA. Cotton per bale, weighing not more than 450 lbs. \$2.50 To CHARLESTON. do. do. 3.00

DOWN FREIGHT. Cotton per bale, weighing not more than 450 lbs. 30 cts. To AGRESTA. do. do. 30 cts. To CHARLESTON. do. do. 30 cts.

Passage. To or from Towns on the Coosa River per 100 lbs. 50 cts. To or from Towns on the Coosa River per 100 lbs. 50 cts.

Agents. S. T. COMBS, Rome. D. C. TERRENTINE, Gadsden. A. B. GREEN, Ten Islands.

State of Alabama, DEKALB COUNTY.

Special Orphans' Court, 6th Oct. 1846.

THIS day, James L. Lumar, filed in the office of the Clerk of said County Court an instrument of writing, purporting to be the last will and testament of Solomon C. Smith, dec'd., for probate, &c.

It is therefore ordered by the court, that publication be made once a week for forty days in the Jacksonville Republican, a newspaper printed in the town of Jacksonville, in said State, notifying all persons in anywise interested in said decedent's estate, to be and appear at the Clerk's Office of said County Court on the third Monday in November next, to show cause, if any, why said instrument of writing shall not then be recorded as the last will and testament of the said Solomon C. Smith, dec'd.

Teste: A. W. MAJORS, Clk. Oct. 14, 1846.

Rodney Steam-Ferry.

THE undersigned proprietor of the STEAM FERRY across the Mississippi River at Rodney, respectfully informs the public and Travellers and Emigrants to Texas, Louisiana and Arkansas, that he has thoroughly repaired and put in the very best of order the Steam Ferry Boat at Rodney, which is now in operation, and shall be always ready at any moment for the accommodation of the public. Travellers going West can rely upon being crossed at Rodney without any delay whatever, and with as much safety and speed as at any other Ferry on the river, as the Boat is not inferior to any other, and no pains will be spared to accommodate all persons who cross at this Ferry. There is certainly no doubt but that the route westward by way of Rodney is as short and as good as any other route that can be travelled. Provisions, corn &c. to be had in abundance at this place to suit the wants of Travellers.

The proprietor is responsible for all damages in crossing the river that may occur from a want of attention. Great attention paid to crossing stocks of all kinds.—Prices moderate and to suit the times.

HENRY S. CAULKING, Prop. Rodney, Miss. Oct. 10, 1846.

THE "Southern," and "Jacksonville (Ala.) Republican," will please copy two Months and forward their accounts to this place for payment.

WE have just received a fresh supply of Fall and Winter GOODS.

We wish to sell them, and will offer inducements to all who wish Goods to buy of us.

Call see, and examine for yourselves. HUDS N. TERRY & WYLY. Oct. 21, 1846—41.

LOOK OUT NOW.

COTTON is pretty good, and brings a fair price; all who owe me, of long standing, will do well to have their cotton in market soon—get a good price for it, and "fork it over" and stop interest and cost.

The money must come now. I do not promise to wait longer than Christmas for it; and would like very much to have it sooner,—by Court if possible.

S. P. HUDSON. Oct. 21, 1846.—41.

FALL & WINTER GOODS.

We are now receiving a well selected and fashionable assortment of MERCHANDISE.

Consisting of every article usually kept in this market, which we offer for sale on the most reasonable terms. Our customers and the public generally are invited to call and examine.

N. B. Bolting Cloths of superior quality from No. 5 to 10.

J. FORNEY & SON. Oct. 7, 1846.

The State of Alabama, St. Clair County.

ORPHANS' COURT, REGULAR TERM, 1st Monday in October A. D. 1846.

BE it remembered, that on this 5th day of October 1846, Joice Newton administratrix, and Thomas B. Newton administrator of all and singular, the goods and chattels, rights and credits, of John Newton, late of said County deceased; came into open court, and presented their accounts, and vouchers, as administrators and administrator, as aforesaid, for final settlement, and prays that the same may be taken, received, and credited, examined, audited and stated, and allowed as the law directs.

And the Court having examined, audited and stated, the said account of the said Joice Newton administratrix and Thomas B. Newton administrator as aforesaid.

It is therefore ordered by the court, that the said account of the said Joice Newton administratrix and Thomas B. Newton administrator as aforesaid, be and same is hereby reported for allowance at a Special Orphans' Court, to be held at the Court House of said county, on the Third Monday in November next.

It is further ordered by the court, that publication be made in the Jacksonville Republican, a public newspaper printed in the state aforesaid, for forty days previous to said third Monday in November next, notifying all persons interested that at said Term of said court, it is the intention of said Joice Newton administratrix and Thomas B. Newton administrator, as aforesaid, to have their said account as stated, be and same is hereby reported for allowance at a Special Orphans' Court, to be held at the Court House of said county, on the Third Monday in November next.

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THE STATE OF ALABAMA, St. Clair County.

ORPHANS' COURT, IN VACATION, 7th day of October, A. D. 1846.

BE it remembered, that on this, the 7th day of October 1846, John Chennault, who was the administrator De bonis non of all and singular, the goods and chattels, rights and credits, of John R. Allen, late of said county deceased; came into open court, and presented his account and vouchers, as administrator as aforesaid, for final settlement, and prays, that the same may be taken, received, and credited, examined, audited and stated, and allowed as the law directs. And the court having examined, audited, and stated, the said account of the said John Chennault, who was administrator as aforesaid.

It is therefore, ordered by the court, that the said account of the said John Chennault, who was administrator as aforesaid, be and the same is hereby reported for allowance at a Regular Term of the Orphans' Court, to be held at the Court House of said county on the FIRST MONDAY IN DECEMBER NEXT.

It is further ordered by the court, that publication be made in the Jacksonville Republican, a public newspaper printed in the state aforesaid, for forty days previous to said first Monday in December next, notifying all persons interested that at said Term of said court, it is the intention of said John Chennault, who was the administrator as aforesaid, to have his said account as stated, be and same is hereby reported for allowance at a Regular Term of the Orphans' Court, to be held at the Court House of said county on the FIRST MONDAY IN DECEMBER NEXT.

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HOKE & JERNATHY

ARE just receiving, at their Store in Jacksonville, a large stock of

Fall & Winter GOODS.

Comprising a choice selection of the newest styles of FANCY and most approved makes of STABLE GOODS; bought unusually low and offered at a moderate advance; among which are the handsomest and latest patterns of Cashmeres, Mouslin de Lanes, Cashmere Robes, Plaid Clermonts, Twilled Gingham, Winter Prints and Calicoes; silk & cotton warp Alpaca; heavy winter Plaid for children; hair, grass and Balloon Skirts; silk and bullion Fringes; black and colored trimming buttons; a great variety of Shawls, Scarfs, Bosoms, Gloves, Hosiery, Ribbons, Flowers, Stock Beads and Clasps, side and tuck Combs, dressing do.

CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, SATINETS, KERSEYS, TWEEDS, KENTUCKY JEANS, REAL MACKINAC & WHITNEY BLANKETS, heavy and fine.

MACKINAC CLOTH for Avercoats.

Hardware and Cutlery, Hats & Bonnets, Boots and Shoes, Dried & Medicines and Paints; Saddles and Saddlebags; Coach Trimmings; Wire Cloth and Hoop wire; Fancy Chairs, from \$5 to \$18.

BAGGING and ROPE, German, Blister and Cast Steel; Refined Leaf Sugar, Fresh Gunpowder and Young Hyson Teas, Coffee, Sugar, Molasses, Cider Vinegar, Glass & Crockery ware, and in short every article that is usually called for.

They take this opportunity of tendering their acknowledgments for past favors and a long a continuance of their punctual customers with an accession of good news. Liberal payments on debts due us will be acceptably received.